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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/562,618	05/15/2006	Jan Boer	Boer 7-3-2-3	6192
47386 RYAN MASO	7590 06/16/2010 DN & LEWIS, LLP	EXAMINER		
1300 POST RO		CASCA, FRED A		
SUITE 205 FAIRFIELD, O	CT 06824		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2617	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			06/16/2010	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Advisory Action Before the Filing of an Appeal Brief

Application No.	Applicant(s)	
10/562,618	BOER ET AL.	
Examiner	Art Unit	
FRED A. CASCA	2617	
FRED A. CASCA	2017	

	FRED A. CASCA	2617	
The MAILING DATE of this communication appe	ars on the cover sheet with the o	correspondence add	ress
THE REPLY FILED 04 June 2010 FAILS TO PLACE THIS APP	LICATION IN CONDITION FOR A	LLOWANCE.	
 M The reply was filed after a final rejection, but prior to or on application, applicant must limely file one of the following application in condition for allowance; (2) a Notice of Appe for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 C periods: 	eplies: (1) an amendment, affidavi	t, or other evidence, w with 37 CFR 41.31; or	hich places the (3) a Request
a) The period for reply expires 3 months from the mailing date	of the final rejection.		
b) The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Ar no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire la Examiner Note: If box 1 is checked, check either box (a) or (I MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 766.07(f	dvisory Action, or (2) the date set forth interthan SIX MONTHS from the mailing by ONLY CHECK BOX (b) WHEN THE (b).	date of the final rejection FIRST REPLY WAS FI	on. LED WITHIN TWO
Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1,138(a). The date have been filled is the date for purposes of determining the period of extunder 37 CFR 1,17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1,704(b). NOTICE OF APPEAL.	ension and the corresponding amount of hortened statutory period for reply origi	of the fee. The appropria nally set in the final Office	ate extension fee e action; or (2) as
2. The Notice of Appeal was filed on A brief in compl			
filing the Notice of Appeal (37 CFR 41.37(a)), or any exter Notice of Appeal has been filed, any reply must be filed wi			appeal. Since a
AMENDMENTS	and the time period sectoral in 57	51 TC 4 1.57 (a).	
 The proposed amendment(s) filed after a final rejection, b They raise new issues that would require further core They raise the issue of new matter (see NOTE below 	sideration and/or search (see NOT v);	E below);	
(c) ☐ They are not deemed to place the application in bett appeal; and/or			ne issues for
(d) ☐ They present additional claims without canceling a c	orresponding number of finally reje	ected claims.	
NOTE: (See 37 CFR 1.116 and 41.33(a)). 4. The amendments are not in compliance with 37 CFR 1.12	of Canadanahad Nation of Nam Can		DTOL 204)
 The amendments are not in compliance with 37 CFR 1.12 Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s): 		mpliant Amendment (PTOL-324).
Newly proposed or amended claim(s) would be all non-allowable claim(s).		imely filed amendmer	nt canceling the
7. For purposes of appeal, the proposed amendment(s): a) I how the new or amended claims would be rejected is prov The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows: Claim(s) allowed: Claim(s) objected to:		be entered and an e	xplanation of
Claim(s) rejected: Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration:			
AFFIDAVIT OR OTHER EVIDENCE			
 The affidavit or other evidence filed after a final action, but because applicant failed to provide a showing of good and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 1.116(e). 	sufficient reasons why the affidavi	t or other evidence is	necessary and
 The affidavit or other evidence filed after the date of filing entered because the affidavit or other evidence failed to or showing a good and sufficient reasons why it is necessary 	vercome <u>all</u> rejections under appea and was not earlier presented. Se	and/or appellant fail ee 37 CFR 41.33(d)(1	s to provide a).
 The affidavit or other evidence is entered. An explanation REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION/OTHER 	of the status of the claims after er	ntry is below or attach	ed.
 The request for reconsideration has been considered but see below. 	does NOT place the application in	condition for allowan	ce because:
12. Note the attached Information <i>Disclosure Statement</i> (s). (13. Other:	PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)		
/VINCENT P. HARPER/ Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2617			

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

Applicant's arguments filed June 04, 2010 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. In response to arguments that Li makes no reference to diagonal loading and that the combination of Li and Sandell does not disclose diagonal loading across multiple antennas, the examiner respectfully discarces.

The examiner asserts that the applicant's disclosure does not provide a clear definition for diagonal loading. The applicant's especification page 5, lines 21-23, states that "The diagonal loading of subcarriers may also be referred to as subcarrier larelevaing or multiplexing the subcarriers across terminals." Thus, the examiner interprets the diagonal loading of subcarriers as "subcarrier interleaving" or "subcarrier multiplexing." The examiner further asserts that an OFDM channel model comprises subcarrier interleaving or multiplexing.

In providing evidence that an OFDM channel includes subcarrier interleaving, the applicant is referred to the chapter 3 of the text, Fundamental of Wireless Communication by David Tse (ISBN-13 978 0-521-48527-4), particularly section 3.4.4. The teaches that in OFDM a large bandwidth is divided into smaller (e.g., N) sub-bands and then each sub-band is used in carrying a smaller portion of a large input data. Further, the smaller portions of the input data is being interleaved across the transmit and the receiver antennae. This inherent interleaving function of OFDM is for maximizing channel capacity and eliminating crosstalk. The examiner further refers the applicant to reference Terable et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 2007/0023364), particularly Par, [0119] in providing evidence that intervaling is inherent in OFDM. Based on the above definitions by Tse, Terable and the applicant's specification on page 5, lines 21-23, the examiner concludes that Li's disclosure of OFDM communication channel inherently includes' diagonal toading of subcarriers.*

Applicant's arguments on page 8 of the remarks filed on 06/04/2010 that, "Tse describes the cited interleaving function in section 3.2 and, in particular, FIG. 3.5. As shown in FIG. 3.5, each portion of each codeword x0-x3 is

interleaved such that each of the four portions of codeword x0 reside in each of the first locations of the four interleaved codewords. Similarly, each of the four portions of codeword x1 reside in each of the second locations of the four interleaved codewords, each of the portions of codeword x2 reside in each of the third locations of the four interleaved codewords, and each of the fourth portions of codeword x3 reside in each of the last locations of the four interleaved codewords. Thus, while the codewords are interleaved, they are not diagonally loaded; diagonally loading would result in a portion of each codeword residing in a different location in each interleaved codeword, i.e., for example, a first portion of XI would reside in a first location of a first interleaved codeword, a second interleaved codeword, and so on. (See, FiG. 4 and the associated text of the present disclosure.)," have been fully considered, but they are not persuasive. The examiner asserts that based on the applicant's disclosure on page 5 of the specification, the diagonal loading is equivalent as subcarrier interleaving. Thus, Li discloses diagonal loading is equivalent as subcarrier interleaving. Thus, Li discloses diagonal loading.

In response to arguments that Sandelfs MIMO-OFDM system does not disclose diagonal loading, the examiner respectfully disagrees. The examiner asserts that since Sandelfs MIMO-OFDM inherently includes both OFDM and MIMO channel models, Sandelfs OFDM portion of the MIMO-OFDM teaches the claimed subcarrier interleaving which is inherent in OFDM, as discussed above with reference Tse and Terable.